The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 75 Fifth Avenue.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents. Delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large 8-page paper, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspapers, Decisions, &c. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Post-office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

4. REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is safe, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever required to do so.

5. Communications designed for publication should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

6. Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1876. NO. 62.

SECOND EDITION.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

Fres dent Grant's Flank Movement

It Prevented Riotous Demonstrations at Columbia and New Orleans.

Object of the Democrats to Drive Out the Returning Boards and Fix Up the Vote to Suit Themselves.

Secretary Chandler Still Claims the Election of Hayes.

And There's Little Reason to Doubt It.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 17, 1876.

Secretary Chandler, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, said to-day that he thought the result of the vote in the three Southern States would now be known in a very few days. Dispatches represent the outlook as still favorable.

The President is receiving letters from influential citizens in all parts of the country, expressive of approbation of the judicious preparations against the turbulence of riotous organizations in New Orleans and Columbia. Had this not been done, there is no doubt, from the character of the information received from military officers, that under the auspices of Northern Democrats the returning boards would have been driven out, and the vote prepared to suit the views of the rioters. The determination of the President to have a fair count, with force to ensure it, has been a flank movement upon the Democratic political campaign not expected. To be further prepared, orders to vessels designed for distant duty have been countermanded, and held in readiness for emergencies at home.

At the regular meeting of the Cabinet to-day, the pardon of McKee having been favorably disposed of, the session was occupied in a discussion of the political situation, and the questions raised by Democrats in regard to the functions of the returning boards in South Carolina and Louisiana. The effect of the ineligibility of electors was decided settled, and that no embarrassment need be feared from that source. Subsequently the different members of the Cabinet repaired to the Department of Justice to examine the election laws of the different States, which had been collected for this purpose under direction of the Attorney General. An informal conversation followed regarding the attitude of the Democrats, the probability of complications arising out of the questions at issue, and other pertinent subjects. It was generally conceded that the better judgment of the people would discountenance any attempt on the part of politicians to embroil the country in civil war.

LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—A dispatch received at the Republican headquarters to-day claims that Louisiana has been carried for Hayes.

A LOUISVILLE BLATHERSKITE'S VAPORINGS.

LOUISVILLE, November 17.—Mr. Henry Watterson telegraphs the *Courier-Journal* from New Orleans that the Returning Board shows conclusively its intention to proceed without fear or shame in counting out Tilden's majority. In conversation with Senator Johnson, yesterday, Governor Kellogg admitted that of the votes cast Tilden unquestionably received a majority. The writer speaks in severe terms of ex-Governor Wells, saying this man has the destiny of the United States in his hand, but there is no hope of fair play from him, whom Sheridan once removed from office for being, as he said, "an impediment to the execution of the laws." Mr. Watterson reports having seen over one hundred colored Democratic leaders, who deny the statement of the Packard faction, also having examined the affidavits of five hundred other colored Democrats who bear testimony to the fact that they voted of their own free will.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—The Democratic committee have received several hundred affidavits from negroes and whites from Republican officials in Ouachita and other bull-dozed parishes showing a peacable and quiet election, also the intimidation of negroes who desired to vote the Democratic ticket but did not do so for fear of violence from Republicans of their own color. The Republican officials have counter affidavits, in many cases showing violence and intimidation where the Democrats have sworn that nothing of the kind existed. In all the preceding Louisiana election muddles the Republicans have monopolized the affidavit business, but this time their efforts will probably be reciprocated by affidavits that will not be presented by the Democrats. It is stated to-night on good authority that the Returning Board, when it meets to-morrow, will reply to the application of the Democratic committee, allowing five members from each party to be present during the canvassing of the returns. The report is current that the returns from some wards of this city will undergo revision and reconstruction to secure a district judgeship for the Republicans, but the report cannot be traced to a reliable source. The Democrats are in good feather to-night over the news from South Carolina. Business continues extremely dull, with no prospect of improvement until the present political dispute is adjusted and the election of President decided by the opposing party. The belief seems to be very general that the Returning Board will repeat the performances of 1872 in effect, and declare Packard elected Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—The *Evening Democrat* says two of the Republican elected to the legislature held offices of profit and trust under the United States at the time they were voted for, and are therefore ineligible. This, however,

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1876.

IF the TILDEN organ in this city isn't careful it will intimidate somebody prescently.

TILDEN'S clutch on the Presidency is steadily weakening, and he cannot spit on his hands.

IT is a mightily suggestive fact that the only party in this country against which there is any suspicion anywhere that it will, under any circumstances, or because of any possible provocation, resort to a new rebellion, is the Democratic party.

THERE is, we firmly believe, no need of further anxiety regarding the result in either South Carolina, Florida or Louisiana, and that a little patience is all that is needed to establish conclusively that Governor HAYES will be given the electoral votes of those States.

THE *Post* regards President GRANT'S suggestion that "the country cannot afford to have the result tainted by a suspicion of illegal or false returns," all right "as an abstract proposition," but it doesn't believe in it in the concrete one bit. Is our casuistical contemporary fearful lest the vote for TILDEN in New York should be investigated?

How many songs of rejoicing in this world die ere the singing! The Democratic managers in New York city had arranged for firing a hundred guns in the park and making things lively generally on the evening following the election. But the tidings received during the afternoon were of such a character as to cause them to postpone their little jubilee performance, and now, in all probability, it will never come off.

IOWA is fairly entitled to be called the banner Republican State of the Union. It is a distinction fairly and nobly won. A correspondent writes:

The history of her victory is told in her 8,616 public schools, her 10,000 teachers, her 378 newspapers and her numberless churches. Intelligence and patriotism go hand in hand. Two years ago, while Republicans slept at their posts, the enemy captured the Third district, but to-day Iowa comes forth disenthralled and redeemed from all taint of Democracy.

IT is suggested, and very wisely, too, that pool selling on the result of elections ought to be prohibited by law. The deliberate deception practiced by the Democratic managers in New York, induced many ignorant but impulsive men to bet largely, and millions have been staked on the result. MORRISSEY, the prince of the gamblers, did not risk a dollar, it is said, but pockets $80,000 in commissions as stakeholder for those who were induced to bet through the false and exaggerated statements made from TILDEN'S headquarters.

CARDINAL MANNING would seem to hold about the same views with regard to liberty of conscience that the Democracy entertain with respect to freedom of political action. Speaking of Roman Catholic intolerance in Spain, he says:

Where a nation has religious unity, like Spain, it has a right to prevent its being broken up by sectarianism; but where, as in England, the unity is already broken, equal tolerance of all sects becomes the right policy.

This is simply the question of a "solid South" and a "divided North," stated ecclesiastically.

THE exportation of domestic cottons is steadily on the increase, and the probabilities are that the United States will ultimately take rank as the foremost exporter of cotton goods among the nations of the earth. The monthly rate of exportation during the present year has been over 8,000 packages, which if carried out to the close of the year, will make the export for the twelve calendar months something over 100,000 packages. This is a matter of just pride to every American citizen who desires to see his country compete successfully in the consuming markets of the world.

THE decision of the Supreme Court of South Carolina on the question of the powers of the State canvassers has been promptly rendered. It recognizes the right of the canvassers to judge of the validity of the returns, and gives them power to reject the vote of parishes or counties where violence and intimidation are proved to have been practiced. It is a great power, but since the law imposes the duty it must be executed, and its execution in the right spirit will, as the Boston *Advertiser* observes, "do more to remove this inherited curse of Southern politics than a seven years' war."

THE *Post* has a column and a half of "Presidential Thoughts" in its issue of yesterday. The thought uppermost in the mind of the writer is not very clearly expressed—in fact rather dimly suggested at the close—namely, that HAYES, having a high reputation for dignity and magnanimity, should gracefully resign the contest and give the chair to TILDEN. "And the Gordian knot will be cut," says the *Post*. A brilliant idea, truly. While it is true that TILDEN and his party leaders are doing everything in their power to get the country into a snarl, yet happily they have not succeeded, and there is no "Gordian knot" as yet.

WISCONSIN acquitted herself proudly in the late political struggle. The election in that State resulted in a majority for HAYES and WHEELER of some 6,000; in the election of five Republican members of Congress to three Democrats, and in securing a majority of over thirty Republicans on joint ballot in the Legislature. Last year Governor LUDINGTON was elected by a majority of less than a thousand, while all the rest of the State officers elected were Democrats. This shows a handsome Republican gain, in spite of the most strenuous and persistent purpose of the Democracy to carry the State, by any means that lay in their power. Well done, good and faithful servant!

THE growth of California as a wheat producing and exporting State has been exceedingly remarkable, but it appears that it has been matched by Calcutta, both in the sudden development of her wheat producing capacity and in the attractive qualities of the grain produced. An English paper informs us that in 1870 Calcutta exported only 2,000 tons of wheat. In 1875 she exported 50,000 tons, and for nine months of 1876 120,000 tons have already been exported, which would be something over 4,000,000 bushels, counting 33½ bushels to the ton, though the English ton is more than 2,000 pounds. India may yet have an important bearing on the solution of the important question of European breadstuffs supply.

THERE is trouble among the Iowa Grangers. They complain bitterly that the National Grange is eating up their substance without any equivalent return. This National Grange is charged with being a ring of self-constituted priests, having by secret and adroit management, established themselves in office and power by levying exhorbitant taxes upon State granges, thereby enabling them to get large salaries, and take annual excursions with their families at fabulous cost, all at the expense of the taxpayers. To do this they have entrenched themselves behind a high and self-constituted degree of "Priests of Media," to which none are admitted except such as are deemed advisable. From this inner temple are dictated to the subordinates all orders and decrees, and from which there is no appeal. It is now proposed to wipe out this star chamber by abolishing all the useless degrees and eliminating all the useless machinery and parade of the order.

THE villainy that Northern Democrats would not dare defend and maintain in a Northern State, they seem quite willing shall be perpetrated in their behalf in the South. If five contiguous counties in Pennsylvania should have given five thousand Republican majority in 1872, and four thousand in 1874, and this year should return a Democratic majority of four thousand four hundred, with but one hundred Republican votes all told, would any honest Democrat contend that such a vote should be "counted?" And if it should further appear that a proper registry had been prevented, and that large numbers of Republicans had been driven from the polls, would not fair-minded Democrats admit that such votes should be thrown out as fraudulent, if there was any legal authority whatever for so doing? Undoubtedly they would. And yet, because such things happen in Louisiana, we have Northern Democrats insisting that the only fair way is to make up the aggregate from the returns as presented, without questioning the correctness or fairness of the election in any parish, and without paying the slightest attention to the complaints of those who had been disfranchised. The Democratic party can stand a good deal, but we doubt if it can afford to take the Presidency at such a fearful sacrifice as this.

RANDALL VERSUS RANDALL.

The special Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who is possessed of a faculty of investigation for finding out, in a letter to that paper shows clearly from the official records of Congress that there is no joint twenty-second rule in force, and that Congressman RANDALL, who holds to the contrary, repudiates his own views in so maintaining. Mr. RANDALL has long been a member of the House Committee on Rules, and was a member at the time that the concurrent resolution of the Senate readopting the joint rules, except the twenty-second, came over from the Senate. To his committee also went the formal notification from the Senate declaring, by a unanimous vote, that as the House had failed to notify the Senate of the adoption of joint rules, there were none in force between the two Houses. Speaking of RANDALL'S late assertion "that never since his presence in Congress have the joint rules been reenacted at the beginning of any Congress, but, on the contrary, they have been considered as having continuous existence," by "immemorial usage," the fact is recalled that on the first day of the last session, Mr. RANDALL introduced a resolution adopting the rules of the Forty-third Congress except two rules which he named. Mr. GARFIELD made the point of order that the rules of the last House stood as the rules of the Forty-fourth, without the necessity of formal action, "on the ground of immemorial usage." The record then continues as follows, Mr. KERR in the chair:

The Speaker—The Chair overrules it, on the ground that the Constitution clearly gives to each House the right to adopt its own rules. Whatever may have been the rules or orders of a preceding House in reference to this matter, they cannot impersede the constitutional right of this House to adopt its own rules.

Mr. Randall—The Speaker is clearly right.

Mr. Garfield—The gentleman will find that immemorial usage is in itself a rule.

Mr. Randall—Immemorial usage will do for that side of the House, but we mean to have strict construction of the rules. [Laughter.]

But now, when machinery outside of voting is wanted to elect a Democratic President, Mr. RANDALL holds that because previous Congresses have let the joint rules pass without attention, therefore the present Senate has no authority to claim its clear constitutional right to adopt its own rules. In view of this evident purpose, which has been proclaimed by others than Mr. RANDALL, the writer makes an examination of the ground taken by the Democrats of the Senate in regard to the effect of the Senate's action upon this rule, showing that a number of prominent Democratic Senators accepted the view that the action of the Senate put an end to the rule, and that no one on the Democratic side during the course of the long debate, extending through many weeks, expressed the opinion that the rule was still in force. Even Mr. RANDALL'S committee took no action upon the notification of the Senate, and thus the House, upon receiving this formal notice, virtually acquiesced in the position that the Senate could, at will, withdraw from a joint rule.

Senator BAYARD, in discussing the subject of the joint rules, in addition to what has heretofore been published from his remarks, said:

Mr. Bayard—* * * A very ingenious and able presentation of the subject was made by the Senator from Ohio while its near me [Mr. Thurman], claiming that the House of Representatives was a continuing body, and that, therefore, indeed, it is not only separate, but that each House has it operative legal existence, and would be without any rules until it has adopted the parliamentary rules of the preceding House, as is usually done. The proposition has been made here that this being a joint rule, made by two contracting parties, neither can at will retire from the rule. This is a very grave subject. Gentlemen on this floor have admitted such a view, and declared that it acquired a consent to the recission of a rule as much as to its formation, but from that point I entirely dissent. I can not believe that, either under the language of the Constitution or the very theory of check and balances which the two Houses were designed to enforce one upon the other, the independence of either House can be taken from it, either by its own act or an act of the other House. Therefore, I hold, as these rules are made, they are made during the good pleasure of either House, and that it is in the power of either the Senate or House of Representatives to retire from a joint rule at any time and simply give notice of that fact to the other branch of Congress.

But, still, the question has been made, and I think it would be advisable to have it settled by conference of the two Houses, through their respective Committees on Rules. I cannot doubt that on examination they will come to the conclusion to adopt the whole code, if I may so call it, except this twenty-second joint rule, which is highly objectionable. Therefore I do not think there is any necessity to apprehend embarrassment in treating this subject, because I have referred the matter to the two Houses. These points having been raised I think they should be disposed of gravely and properly. I know no reason why there should not be an entire assent between the two branches on the subject; but the question having been raised, I think it is a good opportunity to have the subject considered.

I should vote now for the adoption of the joint rules of the two Houses, excepting the twenty-second joint rule, and I prefer to have the proposition made and considered in this formal and deliberate manner for the purpose of having the matter reviewed. It is a very grave subject. It has not been, so far as my researches enable me to discover, heretofore brought before the Senate in a manner that would admit of a clear decision, as it has been at the present time. There is no act of Congress on the subject. There is really nothing in the practice of the two Houses on the subject. I am not aware that any joint rule of the two Houses has ever been repealed. Such rules have been amended by the joint action of the two Houses, but I submit that as yet I know of no case where either House has elected to retire from a joint rule; and yet I can not doubt the power of either House to do so. Still I think it would be well, as we are treating of these joint rules, if we should invite the co-operation of the other House. If I am right in that, there will be no embarrassment, because the whole subject of the rules will be referred to the committee. * * *

The Senate cannot deprive itself of its power over its own rules; it cannot delegate any portion of this power to another branch of Congress; and it has no right to deprive itself of its power given to it for its own exercise in its sound discretion.

Therefore it is that I believe it is within the power of the Senate—I mean within the constitutional power of the Senate—to retire from any joint rule at will, under the forms prescribed by themselves, for amendment and alteration of the law. I believe this idea is in furtherance of the necessary independence of each House of Congress from the other, in order to form a check on the action of the other, for this was designed to be a government in which various checks should constantly interpose upon the power of each House.

Mr. Thurman—* * * The votes then are to be counted. How are they to be counted? They have been counted by a sort of common understanding as to the mode of procedure. They were up to the time of the adoption of the twenty-second joint rule. But now that joint rule, it is held, has been abolished by the Senate receding from it, or by its failing at the end of a Congress. So, at least, I understand a majority of the Senate to hold.

Mr. Whyte—* * * It was wise at the beginning of this session of Congress that the Senate of the United States should undertake the work of reform and annihilate a joint rule which was an enormity, a rule which passed this body almost without debate, which was not intelligently discussed at all, or its defects properly pointed out. It passed through the retunda to the other side of the Capitol, and there at a night session, without debate, under a suspension of the rules, a rule of such a grave character as that received the votes of a majority of the representatives of the people. That rule put it in the power of either House of Congress to defeat the will of the people expressed at the preceding Presidential election. It was extraordinary in its character, and I was glad to see the Senate of the United States so soon repudiate it.

Mr. Randolph—* * * Debate has elicited these facts: That as to this important subject there is a vital omission in the organic law; that for many years there has been in force, as a remedy for the defect, a joint rule of Congress. That rule now, now abrogated, is admitted on all sides to have been iniquitous in conception, dangerous in existence, and constitutionally without warrant. With its paternity denied by all, and its abrogation delayed by none, it seems to have been a political bastard, whose usefulness was contingent upon a partisan emergency, and whose life closed with the first dawn of purer public sentiment. * * *

Mr. Eaton—Then why was the twenty-second joint rule adopted? I will not undertake to say that it was adopted for the purpose of disfranchising a people, but I say it has had the effect. But no matter why, the very fathers of it disown the child. It is no longer the rule. It is repealed. Now, sir, where does the repeal of that rule leave us? That is the question. One good thing was done when the rule was repealed; but where does that leave us? The repeal of that rule leaves us exactly where we were before that rule was passed. The Constitution of the United States is now the governing power of the Senate and House of Representatives, with regard to the election certificates of which I have spoken. * * *

Mr. Bayard.—* * * I, for one, am glad that it takes not the shape of a joint rule, which may be rescinded at will, as we have seen in this late joint rule, begotten and carried into effect in silence, and retired from without notification to the other branch of Congress simply by the sole action of the Senate. That rule is at an end. It has proved (not speaking of its own intrinsic want of merit) to have one of the greatest vices that a regulation can have, and that is a want of stability and certainty, because its existence depends upon the pleasure of the accidental majority of either body of Congress. Therefore, it is plain that, if we can provide a wholesome and just and proper rule for this important subject, it should take the permanent form of a law, which can only be rescinded by the vote of each House and the signature of the President.

In addition to these authorities, as is further shown, Mr. RANDALL, when he comes to assert the existence of the joint rule in the House, will have to face, besides these Democratic utterances on the subject, the emphatic opinions both of Mr. BARCLAY and Major MCDONALD, the accepted authorities upon the rules in the House and Senate respectively, both of whom after full examination of the question declare without hesitation that by the action of the Senate there are no joint rules in force. SAM evidently believes with HOSEA BIGELOW, that

'A merciful Providence fashioned us hollow,
On purpose that we might our principles swallow."

COUNTING out Republicans fairly elected, and counting in Democrats honestly defeated, are the usual methods of nullifying the will of the people in the Northern States. In the South, the fashion now is to disfranchise Republicans by threatening to kill them, or to drive them out of the country. Democratic papers now openly boast that in many districts in Alabama, and other Southern States, not a single Radical vote was cast. In some places, where a few Republicans voted secretly, the papers are outspoken in their denunciation of the "miscreants," and if ever they are so unfortunate as to be discovered they will have to flee for their lives. This is the way the thing is done in the terrorized States. Further North, the old methods of counting "out" and "in" are still in vogue, as will appear from the following instances:

In one of the precincts of Albany, New York, the inspectors returned less than one hundred votes for Mr. Harris, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth district. There were about four hundred votes for other Republican candidates. Mr. Harris was a very popular candidate and ran far ahead of his ticket elsewhere, but the inspectors subtracted three hundred from his vote and added it to that in favor of Mr. Terence J. Quinn, a true representative of Democracy. More than a hundred and fifty voters in the precinct have signed an affidavit declaring that they cast their ballots for Mr. Harris. It was a useless fraud, as Mr. Quinn was elected without it.

In the Fourth district of Virginia the attempt was made to count out Mr. Jorgenson, the Republican candidate for Congress. No less than one thousand seven hundred votes honestly cast for him were ejected. More were required, and the attempt failed.

There are two cases, neither yet decided, in St. Louis. Mr. Metcalf, Republican candidate for Congress in the Third Missouri district, was returned elected by five majority. In the fifty-seventh voting precinct the original return was, Metcalf, 518; Frost, Democrat, 972; total vote, 990. The total vote for President was 588, for sheriff's 583. Since the return was made the figure seven in Frost's vote has been changed to nine. If the change is allowed it will elect Frost by fifteen majority.

Mr. Erastus Wells, Democrat, was beaten for re-election in the Second Missouri district by 290 plurality for Nathan Cole, Republican. Mr. Wells is now seeking, or his friends are seeking for him, a recount, with the avowed purpose of having counted for him a large number of illegal votes ejected by Democratic inspectors at the polls. The votes were saved that they might be used in case of a contest.

JUDGE TAFT claims that only *four* votes can be cast in Vermont, and that would prevent Hayes' election, even conceding that the three disputed States are counted for him. Now will the COMMERCIAL assail Judge Taft's ignorance?—*Post*.

Not at all. It is the ignorance of the *Post* that we have been assailing, and must continue to assail. Judge TAFT has not made any such decision as that alleged by our Democratic contemporary. On the contrary, he holds that where the people choose an elector who is ineligible, the effect is a vacancy which can be filled in the mode prescribed by law. And this is just the position which the COMMERCIAL assumed. The *Post's* "theory of the law"—that where a candidate who has received a majority of votes for an office is found ineligible, the opposing candidate having the next highest vote takes the office—is scattered to the winds by the statement of precedents which Judge TAFT has laid before the President. The decision of our own Supreme Court, as we have already shown, is flatly in the face of the *Post's* position; but as that paper has already overruled the State courts, it will soon make short work of the Attorney General. It squelches PHIL. SHERIDAN by calling him a "tool," and it will quash Judge TAFT'S statement of precedents by declaring that he is under the thumb of "the dictator" GRANT. For "crowner's quest law," commend us to the Pittsburgh *Post*.

NEARLY everybody recognizes the importance of some improvement on the present cumbersome mode of choosing a President through the electoral college. Some of the more thoughtful are opposed to electing the President by the direct vote of the people throughout the country, for the reason that such a plan would offer too great an inducement to the piling up of immense majorities in centers like New York, where repeating is so easy, and because they are opposed, also, to the obliteration of State lines. One of this class, writing to the Baltimore *American*, suggests the following plan: Allow the people of each State to elect by popular vote throughout the State the two electors at large, the remaining electors to be elected in the districts which they represent in the same manner as members of Congress are elected. It is believed that a President elected in this way would not often be in much of a minority of the popular vote, while the Lower House of Congress would generally be of the same party as the President-elect.

A writer in a New Hampshire paper proposes that the Federal Constitution be so amended as to require the name and date of birth of every male child to be tattooed upon its person during infancy. He thinks it would save a great deal of trouble in determining the title of persons to the elective franchise. Aliens, we suppose, are to be branded as soon as landed.

A new element in the political statistics of the future is suggested by the announcement in a Boston newspaper that of one hundred and thirty-four deaths occurring in that city during election week fourteen were caused by heart disease.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

We *know* not, but we firmly feel
That God's just hand hath turned the wheel.

The lumbermen of Wisconsin are a busy set. They own 962 saw mills.

Sending a postal card with some mean words on it has just cost a New York man $50.

The average Democrat feels just now that he would rather be a good man than a better.

The horse and stock columns of one of the New York papers are edited by a *mother*.

"A stitch in time saves nine, as well in war as in tailoring," says President Grant. That's so.

The law that all living beings must have two parents is not universal. Drone bees have only one parent, the mother.

A Massachusetts farmer lately sold from his field 100 cabbages that whighed 1,975 pounds, an average of 19¾ pounds per head. We omit the joke.

It is stated that if all the streams in New England were combined in one they would not represent a water power equal to the Truckee river in California.

The century plant is a fraud. Instead of blooming but once in a hundred years, it is proved that it flowers when ten or twelve years of age, if cultivated.

In Iowa the hogs are dying of disease by thousands, some farmers losing their entire lot. Great apprehensions are felt that the loss will seriously affect the product in the State.

There is joy in Delaware county, New York. Beecher is not to be tried there, nor Moulton to appear there, nor Tilton to lecture there, nor the Brooklyn scandal to go there.

The lovers of chess may be glad to know that two hitherto unknown medieval Latin poems upon that game are printed in a volume just published at Berne, Switzerland.

The effect of the campaign upon lectures and theatrical amusements has been very marked. It is said there has been no worse season for lectures in Boston for twenty years.

What is the reason that neither the venerable Peter Cooper nor the mythical Green Clay Smith have been asked to send representatives to watch the vote counting in the so-called doubtful States?

During the past ten months 103,550 emigrants landed at New York. Of these 18,395 claimed to be citizens of this country, 26,504 came from Germany, 13,697 from Ireland, 12,380 from England, 5,336 from Russia, 4,213 from Sweden and 2,757 from France.

It appears that the yield of wheat in Minnesota this year has not exceeded 15,000,000 bushels, and that the quantity for export will not exceed 11,000,000 bushels. In Iowa, it is stated, there will not be a bushel for export, the farmers having no more than they need for home use and for seed.

The cultivation of the eucalyptus tree in California has been attended by such manifest benefits that it promises to become a regular business. A very high estimate is set on the tree. In several counties there are large plantations devoted entirely to it, and new ones are being constantly set out.

The cigar business in this country has grown to immense proportions since the war. The capital employed is estimated at over $15,000,000, and several makers employ from 500 to 800 hands. Over 2,000,000,000 cigars are annually consumed in the United States, or an average of 500 to every inhabitant.

The latest invention is a self-acting car-coupling. By backing one car into another at any rate of speed they become connected. To disconnect them a simple turn of a brake located on the platform is all that is necessary. This, it is said, can be done even when the train is running at a high rate of speed.

The influx into the Black Hills is steadily increasing, and Deadwood City, the center of the region, is assuming the aspects of a permanent town. The appearances, however, are said to be strong in favor of a smart speculative game being played by gamblers who are endeavoring to rope in unsuspecting people into the buying of claims.

PERSONAL.

An English writer, speaking of Elihu Burritt, says he looks as if he had just dropped out of the Old Testament.

Bismarck is threatened with softening of the brain, and his forced retirement from the Government councils is feared.

A Treasury clerk has sued for $300 damages for ejection from a train of cars under a too strict construction of the conditions limiting the time during which a return ticket was good. The time expired at midnight, but the conductor neglected to call for the ticket till early in the morning, and when the train was within four or five miles of Washington. He then refused to receive it, and the passenger refused to pay his fare.

The latest Massachusetts census shows only an excess of about nine thousand unmarried women over unmarried men; but there are seventy-three thousand widows (including Butler), and only twenty thousand widowers. So that the excess of marriageable women over marriageable men is more than sixty thousand. It would appear from these figures that either the bachelors and widowers of Massachusetts are more eligible than those of other States, and thereby attract the widows from all other parts of the country, or the rate of mortality is four times greater among the husbands than among the wives of that State. Do Massachusetts married women worry their husbands to death, or do they poison them?

Anne Brewster writes from Rome to the New York *World*: "The last report from the Vatican is that his Holiness has announced that he shall create some new cardinals about Christmas; most of them will be foreigners, but the names are not even speculated upon. It is believed now that if the Pope were to die any time during the present year, the conclave would be held in the Jesuit party, it is said, favor that country. In any case the future conclave will not be held in Rome, at least this is the impression of those who are up in Vatican affairs. The Roman cardinals are mostly infirm old men, ripe, to the Cardinal Panebianco, the favorite of his Holiness; he is in excellent condition and is as much opposed to Cardinal Antonelli as any Jesuit father can be."

An interesting dispute between two infants occurred before a New York justice, a day or two ago. Annie Buchs, aged eleven, accused Dora Waland, aged twelve, with robbing her of a gold chain and locket, worth fifteen dollars, while the two, who were neighbors, were at play. They were well dressed, and attracted attention while in court. "Judge," said Dora, "she gave it to me." "Oh, you horrid story-teller, I didn't!" replied Annie. "You did!" "I didn't!" "You didn't!" "Didn't!" "Did!" Didn't!" "Stop this!" cried the Judge. "Dora," turning to the prisoner, "give your friend her property." "I won't! It's mine!" was the reply. "Then you must go to prison." "I don't care." As the young offender passed the complainant the latter extended her arms, with the exclamation, "Dora!" but Dora said "Naow!" and went down stairs.

A curious case of determined and persistent retaliation has just come to light in Chicago. About eleven years ago a well-to-do man kept a meat market in that city, and among those who patronized him was a young mechanic, who, at that time, had just returned from the war, and had not as yet secured any permanent employment. It seems that in the course of his trading he had become indebted to the German some four or five dollars. One Saturday night he visited the market and quietly asked the proprietor for a trifle more credit, assuring him of promised work and a speedy payment of his entire bill. For some reason the vender of chops and steaks flew into a terrible passion, denounced the poor mechanic in unmeasured terms in the presence of a score of customers, and declared he should not have another ounce of meat. While quietly leaving the place, the discomfited and humiliated man was intercepted by a middle-aged gentleman who offered to give him whatever money he needed to make his purchases, and, handing him his card, requested the poor man to call at his office the following Monday. His strangely-found friend, upon learning that he was worthy of confidence, sent him to take charge of some mining interests in Utah. Worldly matters prospered with him. He secured interests in valuable silver mines, and in due course of time became a million-aire. In these years he did not forget the market-man who had so grossly and maliciously insulted him. First of all he paid him the small claim in full, then he hired the store next to the market, fitted it up for a market and installed a thoroughman as manager, on a liberal salary, with instructions to retail the best of meats at actual wholesale cost. Of course, the old dealer soon lost his trade and moved to the west division, where he opened another place. After he had got well started, with every prospect of doing a good trade, the ex-soldier purchased the adjoining building and repeated the same business transaction with the same result. Confused and embarrassed by his relentless Nemesis, the luckless butcher knew not which way to turn, and finally sold out his entire business and returned to the "old country."

The Presidential Inauguration.

[From the Washington Star.]

Following two precedents the President-elect of the United States will take the oath and enter upon his duties at noon on Monday, the 5th of March next. The precedents are in the case of President Monroe, who was reinaugurated Monday, March 5, 1821, and Zachary Taylor, who was inaugurated on the same day of the week and month in 1849. The record in the case of Monroe is incomplete, but in the case of Taylor the journal of the Senate shows that on Friday, the 2d of March, 1849, Mr. Polk, the President, sent a communication to the Senate requesting that body to meet in special session on Monday, the 5th of March, at ten o'clock a. m., as there would, on that day, be matters of interest to engage its attention. The record also shows that the Senate extended its session on Saturday, March 3d, by recesses, until six o'clock on Sunday morning, March 4th, when the presiding officer declared that body adjourned *sine die*. The term of United States Senators expires by law on the 3d of March, but this has been construed to mean until noon on the 4th of the same month. A precedent was established in 1851, which has been followed ever since. McDonald's manual for the use of Senators says:

"On the 3d of March, 1851, on which day the Thirty-first Congress expired, and on which the term of one-third of the members of the body would also expire, the Senate being in session at twelve o'clock midnight, a Senator [Mr. Mason, of Virginia], expressed a doubt whether the term for which he had been elected did not expire at that hour, and desired to be qualified as Senator under his credentials of re-election. The Senate thereupon passed by a vote of twenty-seven yeas to eleven nays, the following resolution [offered by Stephen A. Douglas]:

"*Resolved*, That inasmuch as the second session of the Thirty-first Congress does not expire under the Constitution until twelve o'clock on the 4th of March instant, the Honorable James M. Mason, a Senator-elect from the State of Virginia, is not entitled to take the oath of office at this time, to wit, on the 4th of March at one o'clock A. M."

Under this resolution the retiring Senators at that time were United States Senators, whether the Senate was in session or not, until noon of Sunday and no longer. On Monday, the 5th of March, when the Senate was convened in session they could take no part in the proceedings, their terms having expired at noon on the preceding day.

That there is an actual interregnum of twenty-four hours from Sunday, March 4th, at noon, until Monday, March 5th, at noon, when the country is without a legal President, there is no doubt. In the two cases referred to in our national history this interregnum has been unsupplied. Neither the presiding officer of the Senate nor any one else has ever attempted to exercise the functions of President for the space mentioned, and it is safe to say no one ever will. The pay of the outgoing President ceases at noon on the 4th of March, and that of the incoming one begins at that time. I suppose that any trouble will grow out of this hiatus is "putting too fine a point upon it," as Mr. Snagsby would say. President Grant will doubtless follow the precedent of Mr. Polk and convene the Senate in special session on Monday, March 5th, when the new Senators will take the oath of office.

What is Bulldozing?

Our civil war added a large number of words to the American idiom. Every branch of industry, every new way of thinking, every change in politics, is fully represented by a new word or a peculiar phrase. The license of the press and the independent freedom of daily speech have also enlarged if they have not enriched the national vocabulary. *Bulldozed* is the latest invention and acquisition which is puzzling the etymologists just now. It originated in Louisiana and its meaning has been thus explained by a Southern newspaper:

"The pleasant brethren of the "Stop"—a political society—were in the habit of giving warning calls once, twice, three times, to those whom they desired and demanded should join the "Stop." If on the third and last call, they did not comply with the demand and take the oath, the unfortunate negro who refused was taken to the woods and given a bull-dose of the ordinance on his naked back. A cool hundred well laid on was considered a bull's dose for once; and the victim either listened to such potent reasoning and took the oath as a member, or he got a second bull's dose soon came the verb to *bull-dozle*."

In the election dispatches from Louisiana the term has been applied to those parishes where the negroes were intimidated from voting. There are five *bulldozled*, or "bulldozed," parishes.

In all the thirteen American Colonies, in 1776, there were twenty-nine public libraries, containing in all 45,633 volumes. In 1800, there were forty-nine, with an aggregate of 80,000 volumes. In 1876, there were 3,682 such libraries—including students' society libraries—numbering 12,276,964 volumes, exclusive of 1,500,000 pamphlets. Of these 3,600 libraries, no less than 2,240 were established between 1850 and 1875.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all those publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* or any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they suggestive valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secreta y

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Baller.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER

Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANT ED. Send 25 cents for sample and circulars. Size 22x28 and 11x14. Address

STRONGRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
Wholesale 143 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.

OTTO WUTH,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist,

9 WATER STREET.

DRY GOODS

1876.

SEASONABL
AT
At WILLIAM SEMP

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS
IN
DRESS GOODS!

At 85c to $3 50 and $1 00 to $2 50,
A complete stock of fine qualities in
BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS!!
embracing all the newest colorings and shadings suitable for street, house and reception wear, and superior value for the qualities.

At 25c to $3 50 and 33c to $2 50,
Full line of Latest Winter Shades in
BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES!!
in all grades, which we take great pleasure in announcing as being the best value possible in these goods, especially those from 50c to $1 25.

BLACK DRESS GOODS!!
Black Dress Goods Department complete in all kinds at Lowest Prices.

We have on our counters at present a very full and complete variety of
FASHIONABLE DRESS FABRICS!
in latest and most desirable colors, styles and materials, ranging in price from
8c to $1 50 per Yard,
and all will be found extra good value.

At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, best styles of
TYCOON REPPS.

A COMPARISON OF OUR GOODS
Just Opened
SATURDAY, NOV. 11TH,
Ladies' New
Matalasse, Beaver
and Basket Cloth
CLOAKS
New Matalasse
and Beaver Cloth
CLOAKINGS!
CHOICE STOCK OF
FINE FURS!
AND
SEAL SACQUES!
Extra Bargains in
Cashmeres & Merinoes
NEW NOVELTIES IN
FINE DRESS GOODS!
AT
James Caldwell & Co.'s,
No. 115 and 117
FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City.

HOTELS.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.
INCORPORATED MARCH 20, 1869.

In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, in convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Post-office and Interior Departments.

N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel. JAMES S. FRENCH, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 138 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

"STAR" BRAND!
Live Goose Feathers!
(TRADE MARK PATENTED.)

I take this opportunity of bringing to your favorable notice my 1873 A 1 Brand of No. 1 FEATHERS.

After handling feathers for some time with conscientious care, and obtaining some reputation for the quality of my goods, I found, to protect myself from the imitations of less scrupulous dealers, that it was necessary to adopt some brand to distinguish them from all others packed in this city. I took for this brand a STAR and have branded it on the sacks containing my goods for some years past.

The consuming public, who are the best judges of true merit and of their own wants, have passed the verdict that the Star Brand Feathers are the objective. This verdict is given by the wholesale and retail dealers, have been compelled to procure them for their customers.

Wherever introduced, my brand, from the quality of the goods and convenience and neatness of packages, has secured a permanent and growing trade. The feathers are purchased with great care, a special testing made to procure pure live goose feathers. In sorting the feathers the coarse ones are carefully rejected, as well as all quills, and all objectionable. They are then packed in new muslin sacks holding from one pound up to fifty.

The experience of myself and predecessors—extending over a period of forty years—enables me to meet the wants of the trade in a most satisfactory manner.

Having constantly on hand a large stock of Feathers, I am prepared to fill orders promptly.

Respectfully Yours,
F. G. CRAIGHEAD.

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.

$3,250.40
Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for
$700.
And A THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from Advertisers of responsibility.

A Printed List,
Giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 80 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for Circular

DRY GOODS

SATURDAY,
E GOODS AN
LOWEST
LE'S, 165, 167 and

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS
IN
NEW SUITS, &c.

At $2 to $100,
A most Select Line of Latest Styles in
LADIES' CLOAKS & SACQUES!
in Plain and Beaver Rough Cloth, Matalasse and Basket Cloth, and Silk and Velvet materials, all elegantly made and trimmed—variety and value unequaled.

LADIES' SUITS, &c.
Ladies' Suits, Overdresses and Costumes of European, Eastern and of our own celebrated manufacture, made and trimmed of newest materials and latest colors, at much less than usual prices.

SUITS TO ORDER!
Suits made to order at short notice. Special attention given to wedding and mourning orders.

A large and full stock of
FURS OF ALL KINDS!
for Ladies, Misses and Children, at very low prices.
Beautiful variety of new and fashionable SHAWLS in all styles and grades.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 17, 1876.

Business at the banks is not very much changed, continuing quiet. As the week draws to a close the demand for money seems to gather more activity, though there is an abundance of money to be had, and rates rule easy where the security is satisfactory. Rates continue to be quoted at 7@9 per cent., with loans on collaterals at 6. In the situation as regards Eastern exchange, bank notes or local stocks and securities, there is no material change. We give below recent Eastern quotations on railway stocks and securities of this vicinity:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
A V R R 7's, 1904	104½		E & P 1st 7s...	92	
A V R R 7 s ex. 88	93		E & P 2d 7s...	75	
A V R R Incme 7s 88	47		E & P 3s equip	88	
C & P stock.... 88	88½		P & C com stk	5	7
C & reconsol of '59s 1883	103½		P & C com 7s 98,104½		105½
C & P 4th mtge 1883	103		P & W 6 C		
P R R stock.. 46½	46¾		Ry stk.... 101¼		101¾
P R R 1st m. 7s 1875	102¾		Do 1st mtge. 120		120¾
P R R 2d 6.. 107	107½		Do 2d mtge. 113		114
P R R gmtd 7s 1906	102		Do 3d mtge. 103		104
C & R R cons 6s 1900	101		P, T & S stk.. 8½		8¾
Oil City 1 m 7s	76½		Do 7's..... 87		87
F, C & St L 7s. 81½	82		West Penn 6s	76	77

—The market reports and financial articles of newspapers in every part of the country tell one story of the arrest of business pending the announcement of the result of the election. The Chicago real estate market would have been more active last week had not investors delayed to see whether their favorite candidate was successful. New York savings bank officers say that before the election they found ready employment for their funds, but that since that time enterprise has halted, and borrowers have become scarce. In the North as well as the South vast commercial and financial interests are concerned. The speculators of gold and government bonds during all the uncertainty and excitement of the last ten days is a tribute of the financial world to the political capacity of the American people. It is to be hoped that the political situation may soon cease to absorb the thoughts of the community, and allow the peaceful and profitable pursuits of money-making to be resumed with greater success than before.

—The creditors capitalists of Amsterdam have been victimized by superior stock jobbing tactics of the Russians. The Government stocks of Russia fell heavily in all the European bourses during the recent apprehensions of war. The downward movement continued until it seemed as if the market had no bottom. At this crisis the *Golos*, a Russian journal, came to the rescue. It averred that Disraeli, Sir Philip Rose and a Frankfort banking firm had combined to break down the market in order to buy in again, but that they were cornered and could not "cover their shorts." The Dutchmen swallowed the story. They turned in to take advantage of Disraeli's predicament, and bought Russian stocks, according to the London *Times*, as fast as the English holders could supply them.

—The greater part of the $50,000 000 of the 4½ per cents taken by the syndicate has remained, contrary to general impression, in this country. Only $20 000,000 have been sent to London, and but $2,000,000 of this has been taken and paid for by the Rothschilds. Of the $30,000,000 remaining in this country three-fourths have been taken, most of it by the national banks to be substituted as security for circulation in the place of six per cent. bonds.

—In its regular review of the condition of affairs on the New York Stock Board, the *Herald* states that operators are inclined to take a gloomy view of the non-dividend earning railroads, and that a feeling is growing up that there is nothing in the way of business promises to better their condition in the immediate future. This opinion is daily influencing short sales, and hence the opposition of bears, who are not squeamish in circulating reports to the detriment of the lines and to the advantage of their own pockets.

—According to the report of the Inspector of Finance there are in Massachusetts twenty savings banks, with 29,481 depositors and $8,058,553 on deposit. The amount of annual expenses, including revenue tax, is only $35,914 85, or only about $1,800 each, and the aggregate of ordinary dividends was $386,297 82.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 17 1876	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1865	110½					110½
5-20's, 1865, coupon	110½					110½
5-20's, 1867, registered	115½					115½
5-20's, 1867, coupon	115½					115½
5-20's, 1868, registered	115½					115½
5-20's, 1868, coupon	115½					115½
10-40's, registered	111½					111½
10-40's, coupon	111½					111½
Currency 6's	122½					122½
New 5's, registered	112½					112½
New 5's, coupon	112½					112½
Pacific 6's of '95	122½					122½
Pacific 6's, 1868	105½					105½
Pacific 6's, 1869	105½					105½
Adams Express	68					68
American Express	52					52
United States Express	84					84
Wells-Fargo Express	85					85
Western Union Tel.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
United States Ex.	87½					87½
New York Central	103½					103½
Erie	10½					10½
Do. preferred	25½					25½
Harlem	130					130
Do. preferred	140½					140½
Michigan Central	87½					87½
Panama	125					125
Illinois Central	97½					97½
Lake Shore	58½					58½
Cleve. and Pitts.	88½					88½
Northwestern	32					32
Do preferred	76					76
C., C., C. & I.	93½					93½
GOVERNMENTS						
U. S. coupons, 1881	117½					117½
5-20's, 1865	110½					110½
5-20's, 1865, coupons	110½					110½
5-20's, 1867	115½					115½
5-20's, 1868	115½					115½
STATE BONDS.						
Tennessee, old	45		Virginia, old			30
Tennessee, new	44½		Missouri 6's			105½
Virginia, new	39					

LONDON, November 17, 5 P. M.—The London and Continental Stock Exchanges were flat to-day, and international stocks, such as Russian, Turkish, Egyptian, Hungarian and French declined. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £145,000. Silver 54d per ounce. Consols 95 7 16 for money and 95 9-16 for account. Illinois Central 96; Erie 9½; do preferred 17.

PARIS, November 17.—Rentes 104 francs 5 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 17.—United States bonds—New 5's 101½.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—Gold 110½@110¾. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 526.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, November 17, 1876.

Business was steady in the leading branches of mercantile traffic to-day without decided change in quotations. No particular news transpired in commercial circles either as regards values or the volume of trade, the leading features of yesterday's market being materially unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,511	Apples, bbls	135
Corn, bus	1,660	Cheese, lbs	68
Wheat, bus	130	Butter, pkgs	39
Barley, bus	200	Bacon, tcs	36
Oats, bus	857	Potatoes, bus	257
Rye, bus	65	Hay, bales	130

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Trade is rather slow, business being limited by the want of cars to bring forward the grain. Wheat is steady and unchanged. We quote sales of car lots: No 2 red winter at $1 28. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red at 1 25@1 26 per bushel; amber at 1 30@1 33. Corn is quiet but firmer for shelled with old car nominal, being nearly out of market. We note a sale of 1 car at 56c. We quote shelled at 58@59c for prime yellow; 57@58c for high-mixed; 55@56c for low mixed. Ear is nominal at 44@45c for prime yellow; 39@42c for mixed; new car corn is in large supply and easy at 40@45c per bushel. Oats are steady and in fair demand at unchanged prices; car mixed sold at 37c. We quote prime white at 37@38c per bunch; mixed 35@36c. Rye is quiet and in fair demand at 70@72c. With a sale of ¼ car at 73c. Barley is in liberal supply and rules steady; car lots grade sole at 80c; we quote seconds at 60 for good spring; prime fall at 1 00@1 15. Jobbing sales are mostly at the canal-house.

FLOUR—Is in moderate demand but steady and unchanged. Local millers quote: White wheat flour as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 @ 8 per barrel; 1 white wheat flour $6 25@7 00; prime red wheat flour $4 25@5 50, in sacks 25c less per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady as follows: Choice family $6 50@7 00; fancy $7 00@7 50; choice white wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $5 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $6 50@7 00; Indiana $6 25@6 75; choice brands of red winter wheat $6 50@6 75; fancy white do $7 25@7 50; Minnesota in sacks at $5 00@5 25; buckwheat flour $3 75 @ barrel; Graham flour $5 50@6 75; cornmeal 2½c @ bushel; oatmeal $5 75 @ barrel; kegs $3 75; rye flour $4 50@5 00; graham $5 00@5 25.

HAY—Dealers continue to report a fair jobbing demand. We quote loose from wagon at $16 00@17 00 per ton. From first hands it will rule $12 00 to quality and condition. From store the usual advance is obtained.

MILL STUFF—Is in moderate demand. We note a sale of 1 car bran at $12 00. The rates current are: Fine middlings $20 00@22 00; coarse middlings $20 00@22 00; seconds and chop stuff $15 00@17 00; chop feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market continues dull and overstocked, without quotable change in prices. We note sales in a jobbing way at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 30@35c ₱ lb.

BEANS—The supply is light with an active demand and firm market. We quote at $1 50 @1 75 per bushel for prime.

BACON CURES—Supplies are liberal and the market for the sales current are the same as those ruling for some days past. We quote choice hurl at 6@7c, as to quality, though that would sell up to 8c; sugar-cured medium green 4@4½c; red-topped 3@3½c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked in like manner at about 3@3½c off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—There is an moderately fair market for strictly choice grades, but low qualities are over-abundant and the general tone of the market is dull. We quote: Fine to choice solid packed 15@18c; do roll 18@22c; choice dairy in lots 20@22c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is rather active and steady. We quote at $5 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—The market remains quiet and prices are about the same as last week unchanged. We quote prime September Ohio factory at 13@13½c in round lots; jobbing at 13½@14c. New Connecticut sales at 13½@14c in round lots; 14c@14½c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are coming in freely and the market is easy. Prices range at $8 00@9 00 ₱ barrel; $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Is in moderate demand and steady. Prices range from $3 00@4 00, barrel included, for common and $4 00@6 00 for extra, delivered.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is large and the market is easy at unchanged prices. We quote dried apples nominal at 4@5c ₱ lb for prime, and 6c for fancy; dried peaches 9@12c. Raisins—Fruit continues steady and firm at former rates. Prices are steady at 2@2¼c ₱ box; peeled are in large supply and quoted at 20@22c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities as seasons run.

GAME—In fair supply and moderate demand. Quotations are as follows: Venison—saddles 10@12c per lb; do hams 18@20c per lb, whole deer 10@12c per lb. Quails $2 00 per dozen. Pheasants $2 00@2 50 per dozen. Rabbits 35@40c per pair. Wild turkeys 15@16c ₱ lb. Geese 90c@1 00 each. Canvas-back ducks in fair demand at $3 00@3 50 for new California at 2 25@2 50 ₱ lb; domestic 20@25c ₱ lb.

NUTS—Are in good supply. We quote chestnuts at $3 50 ₱ bushel; walnuts 50c ₱ bushel; hickory nuts $1 00 ₱ bushel; shellbarks 75@80c ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—Are easy at $2 00@2 25 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The demand is moderately active and prices are steady with a good supply. We quote: Chickens, spring 6@7c ₱ lb; old rooster 5c; hens 6@7c per lb; young turkeys 8@9c; old do 7@8c; ducks 50@60c ₱ pair; geese 90c@1 00 each.

POTATOES—Continue in fair supply but active and steady at unchanged prices with moderately good demand for stock. We note a sale of 1 car Early Rose at 45c. From store there is a fair demand for prime stock, and prices are steady at 50@55c ₱ bushel. Common potatoes sell in fair demand at unchanged prices; car mixed sold at 37½c. We quote prime white at 37@38c per bunch; mixed 35@36c. Rye is quiet and in fair demand at 70@72c. With a sale of ¼ car at 73c. Barley is in liberal supply and rules steady; car lots grade sole at 80c; we quote seconds at 60 for good spring; prime fall at 1 00@1 15. Jobbing sales are mostly at the canal-house.

Provisions.

The market rules steady without much change and only a moderate business. Receipts and trade both continue light and are likely to do so for some time yet.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 5c ₱ pound; short rib sides 6½c; clear do 6¾c.

CURED AND CURED MEATS—Hams were lower at 14½c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Breakfast, sugar-cured, was firm at 14½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $9 50.

LARD—Is in fair and market firm. We quote refined lard in tierces 11½c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12c ₱ lb; Mary Foster in 3-5 and 5-5 caddies 14c ₱ lb; in 5-5 caddies 13¾ ₱ lb; in 3-5 pails 14c ₱ lb; in 5-5 pails 13½c ₱ lb; in 6-5 pails 13c ₱ lb. Leaf lard rules at 11c in tierces.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote best make of extra at 85@87c; No. 1 at 75c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 60c; miners' oil, white winter, 60@62c; yellow winter, 55@57c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $18 00@18 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 06@6½c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb; rough 5½@6c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

Only moderate business can be reported in the groceries trade this week, the demand being somewhat limited and prices generally unchanged. Sugars continue very firm and show a strong upward tendency, though yesterday's quotations are repeated. In all other staples the market is steady and unchanged at the following prices-current:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	24	Standard A	12 @12¼
Choice Rio	23	Standard B	11½@12
Prime Rio	22	Extra C	11¼@11½
Good Rio	20	Extra C—yellow	10¾@11
Ordinary Rio	19	Yellow C	10¼@10½
Java	30	Franklin, B	10½@10¾
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9¾@10¼
Rio, in papers	25	Powdered	12 @12½
24 grades do	24	Crushed	12¼@12¾
Rio, in bulk	21	Granulated	12
Java, in papers	31	Granulated	13
Java, in bulk	30	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Teas.		Cuba, N. O.	55@60
Young Hyson	25@60	Prime	55@58
Gunpowder	35@60	Choice	52@55
Imperial	30@60	Choice, new crop	
Japan	25@45	N. O.	60@70
Oolong	25@45	*Syrups.*	
Fancy do	1 00	Ex. white drips	60@65
Souchong	28@	Syrups	40@45
Spices.	₱ lb.	Tower grades	30@35
Irish soap, ₱ box	4 25	*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Castile soap, ₱ box	12	Pearl	3½@4c
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75	Silver gloss	6½
Gold do	6 25	Corn	7½@8c
Extra olive oil	1 75	*Spices, wholesale.*	
Do. N. Y. City	1 50	Cloves	17 c
Lemon extract	1 00@1 50	Cassia	13@15 c
California, ₱ box	4 50	Nutmegs	80 c
Soda.		Pepper	18 c
Bi-carbs in 5-cent pkgs	6c	*Rice.*	
Bi-carbs in 8 pkgs	6	Choice Carolina	7 c
Bi-carbs in 2 papers	6	Patna	7 @7½c
Candles.		Rangoon	7 c
Star, full wt	16 c	Louisiana	6 c
Sterlite	14@15 c		
Mould	10@16 c		

FISH—The market is moderately active with a fair demand and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

Extra No. 1 Mess	₱ bbl.	Round herring	$5 50
Mackerel	$27 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	30 00	Extra No. 1 do	5 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	15 00	Codfish	6
No. 2 medium	11 50	fish, ₱ lb	6
Large No. 3	11 00	Medium Georges	5½
No. 3 medium	9 00	Haddock, do	4½
Whitefish, ½ bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

COMMERCIAL—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ½ box, $2 65; London layers, new, 4½ 2½; Valentine, new, 11c ₱ lb; sultanas 7c. Dates 6½@6½c ₱ lb. Currants 7½c. Citron 20c. Prunes 12c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c. Walnuts—Bordeaux 15c; Naples 20c. Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 14c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Cocoanuts $4 50 ₱ hundred. Lemons, Palermo, ₱ box, $5 75. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows:

Tomatoes, new	1 60	Peaches, 2d	1 60
Corn, Standard	1 60	Pineapples, 1st	2 25
Peas, Extra Early	1 60	Pineapples, 2d	1 60
Peas, Early June	1 60	Strawberries	1 60
Peas, Marrowfat	1 60	Raspberries	1 60
Peaches, 1st	2 25	Blackberries	1 60

Quotations for other goods remain unchanged.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas, 2 5 cans per doz, at $1 60; tomatoes do $1 60; strawberries do $1 60; raspberries do $2 60; citron do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 60; corn, do, $2 00; pickles, bbls, $6 50; half-bbls, $3 00.

Petroleum.

November 17.—The market was firm, rather favoring holders; 22c is now demanded free on cars. It is rumored that several independent refineries that have been closed for some time will be in operation by the first of the month. Receipts and trade both continue light and are likely to do so for some time yet.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 5c ₱ pound; short rib sides 6½c; clear do 6¾c.

CURED AND CURED MEATS—Hams were lower at 14½c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Breakfast, sugar-cured, was firm at 14½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $9 50.

LARD—Is in fair and market firm. We quote refined lard in tierces 11½c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12c ₱ lb; Mary Foster in 3-5 and 5-5 caddies 14c ₱ lb; in 5-5 caddies 13¾ ₱ lb; in 3-5 pails 14c ₱ lb; in 5-5 pails 13½c ₱ lb; in 6-5 pails 13c ₱ lb. Leaf lard rules at 11c in tierces.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote best make of extra at 85@87c; No. 1 at 75c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 60c; miners' oil, white winter, 60@62c; yellow winter, 55@57c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $18 00@18 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 06@6½c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb; rough 5½@6c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

Only moderate business can be reported in the groceries trade this week, the demand being somewhat limited and prices generally unchanged. Sugars continue very firm and show a strong upward tendency, though yesterday's quotations are repeated. In all other staples the market is steady and unchanged at the following prices-current:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	24	Standard A	12 @12¼
Choice Rio	23	Standard B	11½@12
Prime Rio	22	Extra C	11¼@11½
Good Rio	20	Extra C—yellow	10¾@11
Ordinary Rio	19	Yellow C	10¼@10½
Java	30	Franklin, B	10½@10¾
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9¾@10¼
Rio, in papers	25	Powdered	12 @12½
24 grades do	24	Crushed	12¼@12¾
Rio, in bulk	21	Granulated	13

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 58, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 17, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Miles p'r hour		Weath.
7 A. M.	30.188	38	90	N. E.	1	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	30.082	50	54	S.	6	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	30.150	45	77	E.	3	Fair.

Mean barometer....30.140 Highest thermom.. 51.5
Mean thermom.....43.2 Lowest thermom.. 38.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, November 17, 1876, 10:45 P. M.

Cairo, Ill.—Ther. 45; cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. 47; E.; cloudy.
Davenport, Ia.—Ther. 40; E. cloudy.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 23; S. E.; clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ther. 41; threatening.
Keokuk, Ia.—Ther. 38; cloudy.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Ther. 38; clear.
Louisville—Ther. 47; cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 49; E.; cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 50; N. W.; cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 36; W.; cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ther. 47; E.; fair.
Portland, Oregon.—Ther. 55; S. E.; light rain.
Salt Lake City, U. T.—Ther. 42; N. W.; clear.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 57; clear.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 58; W.; clear.
Santa Fe, N. W.—Ther. 55; N.; clear.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 52; S.; cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 45; S. E.; cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 54; S. E.; foggy.

Next Term.

Pittsburgh Female College opens November 20th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D.

Next Term.

Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music opens November 20th. Sixty full lessons for $18. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aiding the Sufferers.

The employees of the Pittsburgh Iron Works (J. Painter & Sons) have contributed four hundred dollars for the relief of the Zug's mill sufferers, which was distributed among the most needy of the sufferers, the same week of the disaster, by a committee appointed by the employees. The Distributing committee is composed of the following gentlemen: W. S. Stevens, Charles Haas, Andrew Dugan, L. Murray.

A Request from Brazil.

Through Professor Davis, Superintendent of the Allegheny public schools, the Brazilian Centennial Commissioner asks for samples of the work of Allegheny schools for the Brazilian Government. Mr. R. C. Miller will talk on the subject at the next meeting of the Board of Control:

WHEREAS, The Brazilian Commissioner for the Centennial Exhibition has requested specimens of the work performed by the pupils of the Allegheny city public schools; therefore,

Resolved, That the Centennial Committee of this Board are hereby authorized to have each ward in that city proceed to take part in this work prepare one volume of specimens of their work under such regulations as the committee may prescribe, and present the same to the Educational Department of Brazil.

The Zug Relief Fund

Mr. Laurent, treasurer of the fund, reported yesterday some $9,200 as the total amount received to date, and states that he has in the treasury about $7,000. It seems that the committee has adopted a thorough system in regard to the distributions, giving to none but who are deserving and needy, and watching zealously that none such are neglected. Owing to the fact that many private subscriptions have been given to the sufferers by the explosion, and that in several instances the employes of mills and other large firms have upointed their own committees, who have disbursed and are disbursing the funds raised up to the present time, the committee judged it best to keep in reserve all the money possible, to be used during the coming winter, when the sufferers will be in greater want than they are now.

The Revival Meetings at Dr. Pearson's Church

Are going on with increasing interest. The Bible readings were very largely attended yesterday. Some twelve ministers took part in the services. A number of new applications were made for the prayers of the church. Indeed, every one seems anxious for themselves or some one in whom they have some interest.

The congregation filled the house last evening. The speaker took as his text Genesis 24:49, and spoke with his characteristic intensity and earnestness. A number of applications were made for prayers. The prospects are that the work will spread until the whole community is interested in the few weeks to come.

Rev. Mr. Graves and Mrs. Leland will conduct the children's services to-morrow. Sabbath morning, Baptism; afternoon, Sermon to Men; evening, regular services.

The Narrow Gauge Extension.

The projectors of the scheme to extend the Castle Shannon Narrow Gauge Railway to Washington, Pa., report that their prospects are very good. It is estimated that it will require about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to build the road, one hundred thousand of which it is proposed to raise by subscription and the balance by the issue of bonds. Thus far the projectors have canvassed only that portion of the country lying between Castle Shannon and Finleyville, a distance of eight miles, in aid of the project, and their efforts have been crowned with success, the amount expected from that section of the line having now been all guaranteed. It is the intention now to hold meetings on the other end of the line—between Finleyville and Washington—with a view to interesting the property holders along the line in the project. The distance of the road now to be canvassed is about fifteen miles.

Steamboatman Drowned.

A Bellevernon, Fayette county, correspondent of the Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* says: "Our town is shrouded in gloom at the untimely death of Captain O. D. Johnston, which occurred on the night of the 9th inst., in the following manner: His steamer, the 'Athletic,' was towing the model barge, 'John Gibson,' from below up to Gibson's distillery, and when they were nearing the landing he ordered the pilot to blow the whistle on the Athletic, while he would walk out on the model barge to watch the landing. The landing was made as usual, after which inquiry was made for Captain Johnston, and search instituted on the barge and steamer, but he was not to be found. Fully two hours were spent by crew and passengers in hunting for him before the steamer came up to our landing with the sad intelligence that Captain Johnston was missing. Our town turned out *en masse* with torches, lanterns and all appliances in search for the body, which was not recovered until about eleven o'clock the next day, when his clothing and effects were found on his person just as he had left the cabin of his own boat on that fearful night, excepting his hat, which was lying on the barge pretty well forward, where no doubt he had missed his footing and fallen overboard, and in the din of the whistle was not heard, and, the darkness of the night, was not seen. His remains were followed to the Bellevernon Cemetery by his sorrowing family and relatives, and the largest concourse of sympathizing and sorrowing friends that ever went out of our town."

The Shooting of Mr. Hunter.

It is stated that M. Swartzwelder, Esq., and General A. L. Pearson, counsel for James H. Mullen, one of the parties implicated in the shooting of Thomas H. Hunter, Esq., will, this morning, bring the defendant named into court on a writ of *habeas corpus* and move for his release on bail, bondsmen having been furnished to go security for his appearance. It will be remembered that at the hearing a few days since, evidence was produced showing Mullen and Burke together prior to the shooting, but the witnesses failed to identify him as the man who was with Burke at the time of the assault, although they said he answered, generally, the description of that man. It will also be remembered that the Mayor, in view of the fact that the doctor would not swear that Mr. Hunter is out of danger, committed the parties to jail, without bail, notwithstanding, as we understand, parties were present ready to furnish bail for Mullen.

It is now asserted that the defendant, Burke, is not the notorious "Sailor" of Philadelphia, but a brother, and that there is still another brother, all of them being of a class called "roughs."

Meeting of the City Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee of Pittsburgh Councils met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Shipton presiding.

A resolution was ordered to be reported to Councils for the payment of $80 to each of the viewers for the new bridge on the line of Sylvan avenue, spanning Four mile run.

It was decided to pay the viewers appointed by the court on the opening of Thirty-third street, the amount of $155.

A large number of petitions for reduction and exoneration of taxes was acted upon.

The claim of Wettengill & Gormley for $1,914 04 for grading and paving in Temperanceville before the South Side was consolidated with the city came up, and was referred to the City Attorney for a written opinion. The claim involves the question as to whether the city is liable for debts incurred by the boroughs before consolidation, which are not specified in the list of liabilities, and considerable importance attaches to it.

A resolution was reported to Councils for the payment of claims of the Security, Firm and Mutual Benefit Insurance Companies. The claims consist of amounts of taxes paid to the city by said companies in 1874, and which the courts decided could not be collected.

The bonds of the following tax collectors were approved: John Fitzsimmons, Thirtieth ward; George Bradley, Nineteenth ward, and William King, Seventeenth ward.

Adjourned.

THE FINCH MURDER.

The Coroner's Investigation—Several Witnesses Testify that Fritz Graebel Struck the Fatal Blow, and the Jury Find Accordingly—The Coroner Lodges a Commitment Against the Prisoner for Murder.

The jury qualified by Coroner McCallin to investigate the case of Edward Finch, who died on Monday last from the effects of a blow on the head, received on the 6th inst., during the Republican procession, met at the Coroner's office last evening and heard testimony. W. D. Moore, Esq., private counsel for the prosecution, was present and took full notes of the evidence.

THE TESTIMONY.

Dr. James H. Duff sworn—Attended Edward Finch first on Wednesday forenoon, November 8; found him swelled up so that I could scarcely recognize him, his eyes were swollen and black; he was sensible, and complained of pain in head and back of neck; I concluded he was suffering from concussion of the brain; saw deceased next day, and he then seemed better; saw him every day till he died; on Saturday, November 11, he seemed better; on Sunday all his symptoms were worse; there was evidence of inflammation of the brain; he grew worse till Monday, November 13, when he died; the wound, I thought, had been inflicted with a wooden instrument. On Tuesday held a *post mortem*; found two cracks in the frontal bone, running up from the eyes; removed upper position of skull; membranes covering brain were inflamed; traced the fractures, and found they extended through the whole base of the brain; they diverged upward again and formed four distinct fractures; there was no displacement of the bones. The injuries described caused death. Was assisted at the *post mortem* by Drs. Thomas, Wood, Miller, Patton, J. N. Duff and O'Connor.

Howard Grounds sworn—Live in the thirty-fifth ward, on Walnut street; was in the procession, on Fifth avenue, on the 6th inst., a fight occurred at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street; the company all scattered; I was in the drum corps of Co. A, of Captain Erwin's command; know Fritz Graebel; he was before me when he marched down Fifth avenue; when we got near the Opera House he had a board five feet long, five or six inches wide and an inch thick; Fritz stopped and struck a man; the man fell; I looked at the man; have seen him since, dead; I only knew him from a scar in his temple; Fritz was blackened; I said, Fritz, you s— of a b—, you have killed that man as sure as h—; he said, "Don't say anything about it; it is too late now." Fritz had been drinking all day; he was drunk; this talk occurred on Liberty street; he man that was struck said nothing; he was looking up the street at the time; there was no fighting or disturbance at the point Fritz struck the man.

Alfred Stevens sworn—Live in Chartiers township; was in Captain Erwin's company in the procession. Saw Fritz step out of the ranks near the Opera House and strike the old man; have seen the old man since, dead, and recognized him as the same man. I was about six feet from Fritz, behind him, when he struck the old man. There was no fight or disturbance at that time.

John Pierce sworn—Work at Jones & Laughlins' mill; knew Edward Finch; do not know Fritz Graebel; on the day of the procession, near the Opera House, saw a man strike Mr. Finch on the head with a board; the man who struck the blow was blackened, and had a stovepipe hat on. Mr. Finch gave no provocation.

Nathaniel Sefton sworn—Live at Verner station; was on Fifth avenue, near the Postoffice, at the time of the procession; saw Mr. Finch knocked down; saw him after his death; recognized him at once. Saw the man who struck the blow get a board at Magee street; the same he would hurt somebody or hit somebody.

David Teese, of Chartiers township, testified that he knew Fritz Graebel; saw a man with a blackened face strike an old man near the Opera House, but did not recognize the assailant as Graebel.

Allen Fowler, of the Thirty-sixth ward, a member of Captain Erwin's company, testified to seeing a man struck, but he did not know who struck the blow.

George Evans, of the Thirty-fifth ward, a member of Captain Erwin's company, testified that he saw Fritz Graebel step out of the ranks near the Opera House and strike a man with a board. The man that was struck had said nothing. Witness said to Fritz, at Liberty street, "You hit that fellow pretty hard." He said, "Yes, but don't say anything about it; don't tell any one."

Wm. Swing, of No. 122 Buena Vista street, Allegheny, testified that he saw a man strike Mr. Finch on the head with a board. This witness locates the place where the assault was made next door above the *Leader* office.

The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict to the effect that Edward Finch came to his death from a blow on the head with a board, and that said blow was struck by Fritz Graebel, without any cause or provocation.

After the verdict was rendered Coroner McCallin lodged a commitment against Graebel for murder.

Within a few days the case of the Commonwealth vs. Graebel, before Mayor McCarthy on Thursday, a report of which was prepared for yesterday's COMMERCIAL, but which, through a blunder after it left the hands of the reporter, failed to appear. The result of that hearing was the commitment of Graebel to answer the charge of murder.

CREMATION.

A Bavarian Body-Burning in Dr Le Moyne's Furnace.

The Washington, Pennsylvania, *Reporter*, of Thursday, says, The preparations for the cremation of the body of the Bavarian nobleman, Baron DePalm, at Dr. Le Moyne's furnace are almost complete, and very soon after Thanksgiving day the body will arrive and be placed in the furnace.

The cremation of the two sheep was a highly successful experiment, from which much information was gathered, and a few slight changes will be made when the Baron's body is to be reduced to ashes. The readers of the *Evening Reporter* will remember that when the sheep were cremated a small vent or peep hole was described as admitting a little cold air into the retort and allowing a chance at the process going on inside. This vent did not admit a sufficient amount of air to secure the perfect incineration to fine ashes as was desired. The introduction of air tended to change the body to the condition coal is left when coked or that of wood when charcoal is made rather than its pulverization into ashes. This vent has also been enlarged to admit more air and also to allow a more perfect view of the body during the cremation process.

Another change has been made. An iron frame or griddle for the body to rest upon upon is substituted for a coffin. This raises the corpse two inches above the floor of the retort, and allows a draft of air beneath it, affording more thorough combustion. In the experiment it was found that the bottom board of the coffin on which the body had rested was not reduced to ashes, but remained in flakes or pieces of charcoal. This was for want of air—and the new plan remedies this defect.

Baron DePalm was a Bavarian, but had lived in this country some years. Last spring he died and, as he directed in his will, his body was embalmed for the purpose of awaiting the erection of a furnace that it might be cremated. His executor hearing of Dr. LeMoyne's efforts in this direction made application to have the body cremated here. The doctor at once assented.

The result of the cremation of this body will be looked for with great interest all over the world. The process will be watched by a number of scientific men, who will engage in a full discussion of the matter in all its bearings. The discussion will take place in town, so that all can hear. The Board of Health of Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Washington City have expressed their determination to send eminent physicians to represent them on the occasion. Many prominent journals will also send representatives, so that the whole question will be fully ventilated.

Whether cremation is practical will probably be decided by the second experiment. Whether it will become popular time alone will determine. But aside from the objections arising from the prejudices of education and long custom, we have noticed no good reasons given against the system in all the newspaper articles upon the subject that have come under our observation.

THE LATE JUDGE LOWRIE.

Arrangements for the Funeral.

The funeral of the late Judge Lowrie will take place from the residence of his son, Rev. Samuel Lowrie, corner of Ridge and Grant avenues, Allegheny. The pallbearers on the part of the bench will be Judges Sterrett, Ewing, White and Collier, and on the part of the bar Messrs. Shiras, Woods, Wm. Bakewell and John H. Hampton. The body, with relatives and immediate friends, will be taken from the residence at half past one o'clock this afternoon to Dr. Hodge's church, on Lincoln avenue, where services will be held. The *cortege* will move from the church shortly after two o'clock.

Pittsburgh Female College.

It affords us great pleasure to invite the attention of our readers who have daughters to educate, to the advantages and accommodations afforded by the Pittsburgh Female College. Pittsburgh not only claims the leading school, for the education of ladies, in Pennsylvania, but one that challenges comparison with the best schools in the country. We have often called attention to its excellent and well furnished building, and to the selected course of study, and the thorough work done by its teachers. It was never more worthy of its fine reputation than at present. Through the panic it has retained its unusually large corps of teachers and added to its facilities. Not the least inducement now offered is its very moderate charges. In the Conservatory of Music connected with the college *sixty full lessons are given for eighteen dollars.*

The next term will open on Monday morning at nine o'clock. For full information call at the college or send to the President, I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE best and cheapest in the world. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup only costs you twenty-five cents, and if it does not cure your cough your can get your money back.

DEATH OF A NUN.

A Catholic Bishop Refuses to Surrender the Body to the Relatives—A Brother of the Dead Nun Invokes the Aid of the Law, and the Bishop Surrenders.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of yesterday, says: The death of Sister Mary Louise, which took place at the Cathedral on Wednesday, was appropriately noticed in these columns yesterday morning. Captain Henry M. Brent, a brother of the deceased, arrived in the city yesterday and called upon Bishop Kain and stated that he desired to take the remains of his sister to their home at Winchester, Va., for burial. To his great surprise, the Bishop refused to let him have the body, contending that the dead sister should be interred in consecrated ground, according to the rites of the Catholic Church, and that it was against the rules of the church to permit the body of a Sister to be buried under any other circumstances. The brother was greatly distressed at this unexpected resistance to the wishes of the family of the deceased, and pleaded earnestly for an hour or more with the Bishop to grant the request. He even proposed, although himself and family are Protestants, that in case he would be permitted to bury the remains of his dead sister in the family cemetery, to allow the Bishop and his clergy to accompany the remains to Winchester, and there conduct the funeral services as they desired. The Bishop still being obdurate, Captain Brent left the Cathedral in despair, and calling at the law office of H. M. Russell, Esq., represented the case to that gentleman. Mr. Russell informed him that to obtain possession of his sister's remains it would be necessary for him to qualify as her administrator. Acting upon this suggestion, he went to the Court House, and the Circuit Court being then in session, was without delay qualified as administrator of Caroline M. Brent, which was the name of his sister before she became a nun.

Mr. Russell accompanied his client to the rooms of Bishop Kain in the Cathedral, and notified him of the action he had taken. Rev. Kain, in answer, stated that he also had consulted an attorney, and was prepared to resist any attempt that might be made to carry off the remains of the sister. Mr. Russell then asked if he was to understand this as the Bishop's final decision, and upon receiving an answer in the affirmative, made known his intention if at once procuring a *habeas corpus* and have the body brought into open court.

The Bishop upon this suggested a conference, with a view of effecting a compromise and thus avoiding publicity. Mr. Russell consented, and the Bishop, Father Sullivan, Vicar General of the Diocese, and their attorneys, Messrs. Daniel Lamb and James Rogers, shortly afterwards met at his office for consultation. The clergymen and their counsel were closeted in a room, and after a few moments' consultation returned and informed Mr. Russell that they had decided to offer no further resistance to the removal of the remains of the deceased. The Bishop, in making known his decision to the brother, remarked that he had opposed the wishes of the latter as long as he had the law upon his side, but since he thought he was doing right, and obeying the rules of the Catholic Church, he considered he was justified in so doing. He followed the privilege of accompanying the remains to Winchester, and conducting the funeral services. To this the brother replied that he would first consult his family upon the subject, and advise the Bishop by telegraph. Bishop Kain, however, concluded to accompany Captain Brent to Winchester, and did so. Captain Brent left on the 5:20 train last evening for home, with the remains of his sister, and was accompanied by Bishop Kain and sister, and Mother Magdalene.

Caroline M. Brent, the young woman over whose remains this unseemly row occurred, was a native of Winchester, Va., and of most excellent family. Her father was for many years cashier of a leading bank in that city, and at his death his son Henry, whose presence in this city we have already noticed, succeeded him and is at present occupying that position. Caroline was a bright, intelligent girl, and possessed great personal charms. Some two years ago, while Bishop Kain was a priest at Winchester, Miss Brent, then a girl of nineteen, was brought into his ministrations converted to the Catholic faith. About seven months since she came to this city, and after visiting a short time at Mr. de Chaud's, and residing a number of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and was from that time known as Sister Mary Louise. She was ill only a few days, and her death was very unexpected to her associates.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.

Appeal of Parish *et al*, trustees; *certiorari* to the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette county. Argument concluded by Mr. Boyle.

Wright vs. Craighead; error to the Common Pleas of Washington county. Argued by Hart for plaintiff in error and Geo. P. Hamilton contra.

Davidson vs. Davidson; error to the Common Pleas of Fayette county. Argued by Boyle and Kaine for plaintiff in error and Howell and Playford contra.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

The case of John Penny vs. William N. Robins and Robert Jenkins is still on trial before Judge Stowe.

In the case of John Huckenstein vs. Franz & Riddle, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $901, subject to the opinion of Court on question of law reserved.

Charles Kimbel, a minor, by his father and next friend, Moses F. Kimbal, vs. David Hutchinson; an action for damages for malicious prosecution. On trial before Judge Sterrett.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Christopher Hope vs. Thompson F. McCabe, the ejectment suit which has been on trial for several days, on jury found for the defendant.

John McMichael, trustee of Rs. J. Douthett, vs A. T. Douthett, Robert Long and T. Ewer; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $647 11.

Same vs same; also on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $647 04.

The Keystone Building and Loan Association of the Seventeenth ward vs. George W. Tyler, owner, with notice to Levi Bird *cerre tenant*; *sci. fa.* on mortgage. On trial before Judge White.

Jeremiah Sweeney vs. Washington Gibbs; action for damages, the plaintiff alleging that the defendant shot him with a shotgun. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Melvina Hellen by her next friend vs. Walter B. Hellen. The plaintiff in this case has petitioned for a divorce and now filed a bill in equity, praying for an injunction restraining the defendant from appropriating to his own use certain property belonging to her. A preliminary injunction was granted.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

The jury trials were concluded, the cases not tried going over to the December term.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Martin H. Robinson, charged with furious driving, the defendant was found not guilty, but directed to pay the costs.

The Commonwealth vs. David Young, charged with larceny. Verdict of not guilty.

Court will meet to day to pass sentences, hear motions, etc.

Legal Notes.

Judge McKennan's attention was yesterday occupied with the case of Gordon vs. Mercur, already reported. At two P. M. the Court adjourned, and the above case was postponed until this morning.

The case of the legal firm of Thomas McConnell & Son, of this city, against the city of Baltimore, action to recover $10,000, with interest, for services rendered the defendant city in the compromise in the matter of about a million dollars' worth of bonds held by the Baltimore and Ohio road, was to have been tried in Judge White's court yesterday. A jury had been impanelled, when Mr. Shiras, leading counsel for the city of Baltimore, made a motion to file a plea in abatement. Mr. Woods, representing McConnell & Sons, objected to the motion, and his objection was filed. The case was then continued. Mr. Finlay, a Baltimore lawyer, was present to defend, with Mr. Shiras, the city of Baltimore.

An old gentleman walked boldly up to the jury box, in Judge Collier's Court, yesterday, and quietly whispered something in the ear of one of the jurors. As he turned to go away, an officer told him he was wanted at the bar of the Court, and on being arraigned His Honor, Judge Collier, asked if he did not know it was a criminal offense. He answered in the negative, remarking that had he been aware of the law he certainly would not have been guilty of the offense. His Honor was impressed with the honesty and truthfulness of the old gentleman, but his curiosity led him to inquire what he had to impart that was so important as to necessitate a conversation in the jury box. The old gentleman replied "All I had to say was this: I asked him to come over and take supper with me and go with me to the prayer meeting," to which his Honor replied, "Well, there is no harm done."

A War of Races.

Yesterday afternoon, as the school bells were calling the scholars together, the attention of Officer Huff (one of the park police) was attracted to the vicinity of the Fourth ward school, on Liberty street, Allegheny, by the report of a revolver. He repaired to the place and found a battle in progress between some of the larger boy scholars and eight large sized colored youths. The latter were throwing large stones in the ranks of their enemy, and some girls narrowly escaped being struck. The officer was unable to find out who fired the shot, but he quelled the little disturbance by arresting one of the members of the colored riotous faction named John Anderson, and placed him in the lock-up. Last evening the accused was committed to jail for ten days for disorderly conduct.

Don't Forget It.

Before going home this evening, drop in at Gildenfenney & Co.'s, No. 69 Fifth avenue, and supply yourself with good, wholesome reading matter for fireside consumption. They have all the late magazines, illustrated and story papers, standard works of fiction in cloth or paper binding, the cheapest of all publications, the Lakeside Library, and works of a more substantial character. They also have an extensive stock of notions, pocket-books, photographs and frames, etc., etc.

CAUGHT.

A Confidence Operator Handsomely "Brought Up."

A confidence operator, who had been successful in two instances that are known to this city, was "brought up" with a round turn yesterday. He gives his name as Jesse Simcox, and it is believed that he is the same party who victimized several Irishmen in Baltimore recently. He is a well dressed man and business like in his actions. Visiting the banker office of McQueen & Douglass, on Penn avenue, near Point, he purchased said to the amount of $41 50 for, as he said Messrs. Straub & Ludwig, brewers. He didn't have enough cash in his wallet, but produced a check for $64, drawn by another party in favor of the firm named. This was accepted and a check given for the change, $22 50. When the Fourth National Bank was visited and the check for $64 drawn upon it was presented, it was not honored. Mr. McQueen then visited his bank and found that his firm's check for $22 50 had been presented and paid. He then visited the office of Straub & Ludwig, where he ascertained that that firm did not ordered lumber and knew nothing of the transaction. Returning on the Penn avenue cars he met one of the firm of Alex. McClure & Co., in the same business, to whom it turned out, had just been similarly victimized. Singular to relate, the confidence man soon after stepped upon the same car, and a mutual recognition took place, which was now comfortable for the deceiver. He attempted to get away, but was nabbed by Mr. McQueen, who informed him that he should stay to be handed over to the police. The man offered to settle, but it was no go, and he was brought down town. At a convenient point he broke away and ran to the Allegheny river, but before he could get into a skiff he was recaptured and was then taken to the lock-up.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

A Building Demolished and a Man Scalded

About eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon there was a boiler explosion at Sharpsburg, which, although not productive of serious results, created considerable excitement in the neighborhood. The boiler was in a shed in the rear of the residence of Gottlieb Vertz, butcher, on Main street, and was used to run a small engine which drives a grinding machine for the manufacture of bologna sausage. It was an upright boiler and almost six feet long, and the force of the explosion carried the boiler house, engine, and tore away part of a wagon in the yard. The boiler was carried about one hundred and seventy-five feet in the air and propelled about six hundred feet northeast of the building, demolishing one side of the frame dwelling owned and occupied by James Hess. The occupants of the house were not at the time. After it struck the house of Mr. Heise the boiler rolled down a hill, striking in its course a hog-pen, killing one hog